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AGRICULTURAL.

(From the New York Star.)

THE NATIVE AMERICAN SILKWORM.

New Plan for the Worms to wind the Cocoons.

Mr Editor:—Since the receipt of your paper yesterday, I received the Nantucket Inquirer of the 15th ult., in which Mr Jenks asks us for further intelligence in relation to the article on the Silkworm, published in the Star of the 3d ult.—As the words, "six different plans for the worm to wind the cocoon," were published verbatim as I expressed them in conversation with you, the call seems to require some explanation on my part. I will give it briefly thus: "It is so many contrivances to accommodate the insect in its preparation for 'winding up,' or so many different contrivances *on* which, (not round which) the larvæ may suspend and wind the cocoon. One of the plans may be described thus: nine laths 1-4 inch thick, 1 1-4 inch wide, and 40 inches long, placed on edge, horizontal, parallel to each other, and 1 inch apart in the clear; these are connected by lath, 11 1-4 inches long, fastened across the ends; the whole forming a grate of 9 bars 11 1-4 by 40 inches. Five of these grates, placed parallel to and above each other, 3-4 of an inch apart in the clear, connected by a single nail at each corner, with laths 9 1-4 long, standing vertically on end, forms *one plan*, which is probably the best of the six, and in the opinion of some good judges, is superior to all other plans (not excepting the European plan of bushes and branches of trees,) for economy, both in the *space* which it occupied to accommodate an equal number of worms, and the *expense* of construction. The 46 laths required for its construction, are worth 6 cents, and can be made with the labor of one hour, worth 12 cts.—making in all 18 cents. The worms wind the cocoons between the bars and between the grates, when by removing the four vertical laths at the corners, the cocoons can be cleared out in a few minutes, certainly in less time, and in better condition, than the same number can be removed from among bushes and trees.

The native American Silkworm feeds on elder, which is its principal food, and from it, spins a cocoon of good silk, strong, soft and lustrous, although coarser than that of the Asiatic worm.—The smallest cocoon in my possession, from the native American worm, is 70 per cent. heavier than the heaviest of the Asiatic. A fair average of the native cocoons are nearly 300 per cent. heavier than most of the Asiatic. I weighed today a fair average of the native American cocoons with 4 different kinds of Asiatic, the weights show the quantity of silk without the chrysalis:

Native American Cocoon,	17	grains.
Asiatic large white Cocoon,	6 1-2	"
" bright white Cocoon,	4	"
" Monti di Brianza, a pale yel.	3	"
" Golden Yellow,	2	"

The ova of the two last named, were imported by Mr Tinelli, the present year. They are much cultivated in Italy and Spain, and produce the finest silks in Europe. The Monti di Brianza is particularly famed for receiving and retaining the most beautiful dye. By the above, you will perceive that the Native American furnishes 850 per cent. more silk, than the Golden Yellow Asiatic.

A description of the Native American Silkworm may enable Mr Jenks to recognize an old and familiar acquaintance, which he has often frightened from its resting place, with the exclamation, "Oh! what a beautiful butterfly," pronounced in a tone too loud and too harsh for such sensitive antennæ.

It ranks in Linne's System of Nature in the Animal Kingdom, class 5, insects, order iii. Lepidoptera, Genus, Phalæna. The moth or perfect insect is without proboscis, and therefore, cannot eat; it has Antennæ, 2 pectinate and black, head white, eyes 2 black, thorax red, abdomen entirely surrounded with alternate red and white bands, wings 4, brownish gray, lighter in the male, interior of two upper wings red, with one large ocellate spot near each exterior, and two smaller and less distinct in the margin; from the anterior to the posterior is a band of 2 distinct white and red lines, between this band and the interior is a large white lunate macula, surrounded with red and black; the last described band and lunate macula, are the same in the lower wings; across the exterior and margin, is a band of four distinct lines, ashy gray, black, cream and ashy gray; lower wings the same. The larvæ is greenish, without hair, except a few on two protuberances, and feeds mostly on elder. The ova is cream color clouded with reddish gum, with which they are fastened to the leaf or bark. The pupa or chrysalis is a dark brown, enclosed in a cocoon of strong, soft and lustrous silk. It is a native of the North American States, and is found in no other country. I have 11 of the cocoons in my possession, 4 of which I found on Manhattan Island, near Harlem, N. Y., and 7 in the forest of Bergen County, N. J.

I intend, this summer, to manufacture some sewing silk from the Native American Cocoons, and hereby promise to send Mr Jenks one skein of it, provided he will "contrive" some better name than "*contrivance*," for the *plan* of laths described in this communication.

Yours, &c.

C. F. DURAT.

Jersey City, July 21, 1837.

ELECTRO MAGNETISM.

The new machine of Davenport & Cook, has been vastly improved within a few days. The New York Sun says:

Mr Cook has entirely remodelled the stationary and revolving magnets, by which means he gives the magnetic current any desirable direction. He seems to have studied Nature in her grandest works, and adapted the machine to her principles. As the electric fluid spins round one planet, so Mr Cook now causes the magnetic currents to move round the wheels of his machine; he thus brings the great principle of this interesting branch of science into entire subserviency.

If doubts have heretofore existed in relation to the ultimate success of the invention, this improvement is well calculated to remove them. It triumphantly refutes the objections which have been raised against it, and clearly proves that electro-magnets, when in contact with each other, will labor with unimpaired, if not with increased energy, in propelling the machine, and that its power may be increased in a much greater ratio than the relative increase of weight.

The proprietors of this invention, confident of its almost priceless worth, have steadily resolved that they will hazard nothing by rashness. They have exercised an economy corresponding with the times, and a discreet regard to the value of the invention, in making their experiments and settling principles on a small scale,—although the impatient may censure, the wise will approve.

This improved model, which was made in order to test and illustrate the principles by which it is moved, has a motion wheel of only seven inches in diameter, which we should suppose would be hardly sufficient for a pully to a turning lathe, although moved by some other power; yet we saw this machine attached to a lathe in which iron was turned, the chisel taking chips from the iron with all the power the holder could well exert—thus exhibiting an energy far superior to the steam engine, in proportion to its weight.

As electricity, galvanism and magnetism are admitted to be but little understood, as every new discovery in relation to them, urges further investigation, and each electro-magnetic engine produced in progress of manufacture, comes out with increased power and improved simplicity; we have every thing to hope, and nothing to fear, from a full development of the science.

We believe that the doubts in relation to the utility of this invention, have mostly originated in the erroneous opinion that the machine was moved by the mere force or velocity of electricity.—But such is not the case. Magnetism, produced from the galvanic fluid, is the motive principle. A current of this fluid, so feeble that it would not even move a feather, will produce a magnetic power of several tons; so that any desirable amount of power may be produced by multiplying the number of magnets in use.

We have long been convinced that mankind as yet, were but in the ignorance of infancy—that we might look forward with confidence in anticipation of the almost endless achievements of science and art. Yet, we confess that we scarcely anticipated a single invention would thus tame and bring into subjection nature's most subtle and all pervading principle—that we should manufacture our clothing—saw our lumber—grind our

grain—ride on our rail-roads—navigate the ocean—and sail in the air, through the agency of the lightnings of Heaven. Still, all this is likely to be accomplished, even in our own day. If fame be worth pursuing, Mr Davenport may yet enjoy as much of it as man can reasonably desire.

FACTS AND OBSERVATIONS

Respecting the Grain Worm and the preparation of Seed Wheat.

Mr Holmes:—Every thing that I can communicate on the subject of wheat, that you may think important, I will take the liberty to do through the columns of your useful paper. I hail the day when your paper was established as one all important to the agriculture of Maine, and I am in hopes that the balance in regard to bread-stuffs here, will be on the other side of the ledger in a few years. When I look upon what the State Legislature has done, I think I have reason to expect better days, not only for bread, but for every thing else.

A writer in the Farmer thinks that he has preserved his wheat from the ravages of the grain worm, by thoroughly cleansing the seed by means of a sieve made for the purpose, and sifting about a pint at a time. Another writer is of opinion that he saved his wheat by pounding a bushel of unslaked lime and sowing it on an acre. Another writer says that his wheat was much eaten, and he cut it and got it in green, and the heat of his wheat hatched the fly in the fall, and thousands were to be seen in all directions, and on the roof of his barn; and that he observed the same fly on his dung heap in the spring.

I have sifted my seed wheat for a number of years, and I washed it in a manner described by you in one of your numbers; limed it and let it lay in lime a day and a night before sowing, and I was not troubled with the grain worm during the last, nor in any former years, whilst my neighbors' wheat was much injured. I raised 150 bushels of good, clean, sound wheat, free from the grain worm. I sowed on it five or six bushels to the acre, of leached ashes, after it was up.

I am told that Mr Philbrick, of this town, sowed two pieces last year, separated from each other by a three rod road—one was eaten, and the other was not. I was told that the same took place in Lewiston. I am told that James Curtis, Esq., of this town, purchased wheat to sow, of Mr Armstrong, which had been some eaten in 1835, and sowed it, after thorough cleansing, and raised wheat in 1836, free from the worm.

Mr Editor: What are we to learn by the above facts? I learn,

1st. That the grain worm, or the fly that causes the grain worm, does not ramble enough in one year, to cross a three rod road, but is spread or communicated by manure.

2d. That it has been a number of years in coming from the South to this region.

3d. Cleanse your wheat and manure entirely, and you will have few or no grain worms.

4th. That the remedy to be used as a preventive, is just what we ought to use, if there was no grain worm in the world.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, 1837.

Maine Farmer.

Destruction of Insects.—How often does one enter a garden with the cabbages all dissected to shreds, by caterpillars, and the owner inquiring of every one for some recondite mode of killing them; when, if he would offer two or three lads a penny a quart for all they could pick off, his cabbages would be cleared of every assailant in a few hours; and in the same way he might have the aphides crushed off of any plant particularly valuable, and the caterpillars collected from the gooseberry bushes, by shaking them suddenly over two or three newspapers laid round them. Even on a large scale, it might be worth trying, if it would not answer to employ boys to brush them off, with some light kind of whisk, the aphides from hops, when extensively attacked, on sheets spread out below, when they could be easily collected and destroyed: and if a few thousand ducks can clear a district of turnips from the blacks, there seems no reason (seeing that, however fast the ducks gobble, their stomachs have no great capacity, and must therefore soon be filled,) why an army of boys, collected from the neighboring villages, might not clear the land quite as effectually, and with little greater cost, in the end.—The mischief is, that in England, [and America too,—*Cond.*] we are prone to take it for granted that certain evils are irremediable, without ever fairly trying to remove them. Thus, if our hedges or trees are generally and extensively infested with caterpillars, we should laugh at the idea of getting rid of them by manual operations; and yet the French and Belgians, in similar cases, constantly employ such means; and, in fact, the municipal authorities every year enjoin, by printed notices and fines for non-compliance, on the proprietors of the land, *echeniller* to cut off [the points of the shoots infested,] their trees. Even the very Turks (in such mattters less fatalists than ourselves) have the good sense to send out whole armies to collect locusts, and to destroy them, (as mentioned in the papers in a recent instance) by thousands of bushels.—*Extract of a letter from Mr Spence the Entomologist, in the Gardener's Magazine.*

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

CHEAP BROTH, WITHOUT MEAT.

Put a table-spoonful of butter, amongst a small potful of cold water, a tea-cupful of rice washed, or half a cupful of barley, a carrot and turnip grated, and a few sliced onions; boil this for an hour and a half. Do not put in the rice until the broth be nearly ready.

POTATO FRITTERS.

Boil and mash some potatoes; add a bit of butter, white pepper and salt; thin them with milk, till they are of the consistency of thick pancake batter; drop then into a frying pan of boiling dripping. Brown them, and serve very hot.

TO MAKE A MINUTE PUDDING.

Stir flour into boiling milk, to the consistency of a thin hasty pudding, and in fifteen or twenty minutes it will be fit for the table. Serve with sauce to suit the taste.

VIRGINIA JOHNNY CAKE.

Take one quart of milk, warm from the cow, two eggs, a tea-spoonful of salæratus, and Indian meal, sufficient to make a batter of the consistency of pancakes. Bake quick, in pans previously buttered, and eat warm.

RASPBERRY AND STRAWBERRY JAM.

Take equal weight of fruit and lump sugar;—pick the fruit, and put it on with the sugar in a preserving pan; put a spoonful or two of water in the bottom of the pan, and stir it frequently till it boils; allow it to boil for half an hour; scum it, and fill it into earthen pots; when cold, cover the tops with paper.

STRAWBERRY JELLY.

Take of the juice of strawberries 4 lbs., sugar 2 lbs. Boil down.

GINGER BEER.

Ginger beer is made in the following proportions: One cup of ginger, one pint of molasses, one pail and a half of water, and a cup of lively yeast. Most people scald the ginger in half a pail of water, and then fill it up with a pailful of cold; but in very hot weather, some people stir it up cold. Yeast must not be put in till it is cold, or nearly so. If not to be drank within twentyfour hours, it must be bottled as soon as it works.

RELIEF FOR CRAMP IN THE STOMACH.

Warm water sweetened with molasses or coarse brown sugar, taken freely, will often remove the cramp in the stomach, when opium and other medicines have failed.

TO CURE THE DYSENTERY.

Boil a pint of milk, and thicken it with an egg; add one large spoonful of salt, and the same quantity of allspice.—*Halifax Far.*

Bread.—Bread made of a mixture of wheat flour and Indian meal, and baked in the family, is, all circumstances considered, the most economical. Bread made of rye and Indian meal, though cheaper in its materials, requires so much more fuel to bake it, and being less nutritious, can only be more economical at certain seasons of the year when it can be baked with less expense of fuel than at other seasons.

For variety, a mixture of equal parts of wheat, Indian and rye, makes good bread; it is both sweet and tender. The consumption of bread may be much diminished by the use of potatoes at the principal meals. Potatoes of a good quality, and properly baked, roasted or boiled, will, by most people, be preferred, in part, to the best bread.—Those who will try the experiment must be sure that the potatoes are of the best quality, and that they are well cooked. Bread is always dearer than potatoes.—*Salem Gaz.*

Tall Grain.—Alpheus Brooks, Jr., of Buckland, has sent us some stalks of spring wheat, from a field of about one acre, in Buckland, which measures five feet, eleven and a half inches in height. Some oats also, are five feet ten inches. Mr William A Howland of Conway, has since brought us a stalk of oats raised on his own farm, which measures exactly six feet. Can any body run up his grain higher?

Since the above was written, Mr Shaw, one of our Post Riders, has handed us a sample of wheat from the farm of Mr Asahel Bartlett of Cummington, which measured, when cut, exactly six feet one inch in height! We are in doubt as to the comparative value of such tall wheat, unless the head is large in proportion; yet, can any body "chalk up" higher?—*Northampton Cou.*

MR COLMAN'S INQUIRIES.

Mr Colman has been so kind as to furnish us with a copy of the following Circular, which he proposes to forward to the practical Farmers of this Commonwealth, previous to his Agricultural Survey, commenced pursuant to an act of the Massachusetts Legislature. By turning attention to specific objects of inquiry, this summary cannot fail to elicit valuable information; serving as a prompter to suggest, and a clue to direct to such items of information as will prove of the greatest use to the Agricultural Community.

***REPORT** of the Farm of*

In 18 .

Extent.	No. of Acres.	Soil.	Write Yes or No.	Live Stock.	No.	*Price of Labor.*		*Amount of sales in* 18
Tillage, - -		Loamy? - -		Horses, - -				
Eng. Mowing,		Clayey? - -		Oxen, - - -		Man's labor, (board included) per year, -	$	*Value of produce used or on hand* - - -
Salt Marsh, -		Sandy? - -		Cows, - - -		" month, - - - - -		
Wet Meadow,		Gravelly? - -		Sheep, - - -		" day, - - - - - -		*Cost of Labor* - - - -
Pasture, - -		Lime? - - -		Swine, - - -				
Orcharding, -		Wet? - - -		Colts, - - -				
Wood, - - -		Dry? - - -		Young Neat Stock.		Price of man's board per week,	$	*Incidental Expenses* - -
Waste, - - -		Rocky? - -						
Total.		Hilly? - - -						
		Level? - -						

Crops and Products.	Amount of Produce in 18	Average yield per Acre.
English Hay.		Tons.
Salt "		"
Fresh Meadow "		"
Millet,		"
Wheat.		Bushels.
Indian Corn.		"
Rye.		"
Barley.		"
Oats.		"
Buckwheat.		"
Pease.		"
Beans.		"
Potatoes.		"
Onions.		"
Carrots.		"
Beets.		"
Parsnips.		"
English Turnips.		"
Ruta Baga.		"
Broom Corn.		lbs.
Flax.		"
Tobacco.		"
Hops.		"
Teasles, per thousand.		

Other Products in 18 .	Amount.
Beef.	lbs.
Pork.	"
Butter.	"
New Milk Cheese	"
Wool.	"
Silk.	"
Honey.	"
Beet Sugar.	"
Maple Sugar.	"
Cider.	Barrels.
Winter Apples.	"
Straw.	Tons.
Corn Fodder.	"
Wood used.	Cords.
Wood sold.	"
Charcoal sold.	Bushels.
Manure made.	Cords.
Manure bought.	

18	
Lambs sold,	No.
average price,	
Pigs sold,	No.
average price,	
Calves sold,	No.
average price,	
Young stock,	No.
Average price of yearlings,	
Two years old,	
Three years old,	
Average number of Lambs raised yearly to 50 ewes.	
Native,	No.
Merino,	"
Saxony,	"
Mixed,	"
Animals fatted in 18	
Beef Animals,	No.
On what?	
Swine fatted,	No.
On what?	
Sheep fatted,	No.
On what?	

Average yield of a Cow per annum.
Of milk, gallons.
Of butter, pounds.
New milk cheese, "
Average weight of a hog fatted at 18 months old.
lbs.
Average yield of Wool to a sheep per year.
Native, lbs.
Merino, "
Saxony, "
Saxon Merino, "
Dishley, "
Mixed, "
Manures used and No. of loads or bushels to the acre.

Sir,—

Please fill the blanks with as much exactness as you can, and favor me with your suggestions and remarks on such topics as you may deem useful; for example;

1. What improvment have you made in building; in cultivation; in draining; in irrigation; in clearing land; in live stock; in feeding animals; in forwarding seeds; in raising forest trees; or in any other matter?
2. What breed of cattle do you raise? What breed do you prefer for labor, stall, or dairy?
3. What experiments have you made in the application of manures? What are the effects on your farm of Lime, or Gypsum; and how used?
4. What large or extraordinary crops of any kind have you raised; and how cultivated?
5. What remarkable beef cattle or milch cows have you owned; or known in your neighborhood? Please to give an account of them?
6. What agricultural experiments of any kind have you made, the knowledge of which, whether successful or unsuccessful, would be useful?
7. What do you deem the most profitable articles of cultivation?
8. What is the general disposition of the products of your farm?

Be kind enough to let me hear from you; and when this table is filled out at the close of the season, please enclose it with your remarks, which I hope for at large, and forward it to my address *by private conveyance*, to the office of the Secretary of State, Boston. HENRY COLMAN,

July, 1837. *Commissioner for Agricultural Survey.*

COOKED FOOD

Why cooked food should be so much more nutritious for man or animals than that which is uncooked, has furnished matter for some inquiry among the observers of nature. That it is so, does not admit of a doubt. Every farmer knows this, though perhaps few act up to their knowledge in this respect. Corn ground and made into pudding is worth nearly as much again for fattening pork, as when fed whole; this the experiments of Mr Colman and others prove; and a similar though perhaps not equal value is given to potatoes, apples, or other kinds of food usually fed to pigs. In the northern countries of Europe where food for both man and beast is scarce, and the utmost economy is of course necessary, the practice of making oats or barley into bread for horses, is practised to a considerable extent. Considerable quantities are made at a time, and little difficulty is found in the cool climate of the north in preserving them fit for use. It is calculated that the grain this way is equal to the weight of water used in manufacturing the bread or cakes, which is about one third of the weight of the original flour worked up. Cut hay, mixed with a large proportion of finely chopped straw, and some of these oat cakes broken up fine constitutes the food of the horse or ox, and it is one on which they labor well and thrive abundantly. The hull or bran of the oat is of course used with the flour.

Some light appears to have been thrown on the causes which render cooked food so much more valuable than raw, by the researches of Dutrochet, Dumas, and more lately Raspail, who has devoted much time, aided by the best of microscopical instruments to the discovery of the original nutritive particles in food, and the changes they undergo in the process of preparing for nutrition. According to this philosopher the nutritive matter in grain or roots, is composed of, or rather contained in smooth white globules, differing in size in different grains or roots. Thus in wheat they are 2.1000 parts of an inch—in the potato double this size—while in buckwheat they are only 1-10.1000 part of an inch in diameter. Pure flour, or starch would seem to be but a mass of these globules in their natural state. Raspail ascertained that these minute globules consist of an envelope and an inclosed kernel, constituting the nutritive matter. These globules are insoluble or unalterable in cold water, but at a heat of 122° the kernel expands, and the envelope bursts, but without being decomposed. It is these floating envelopes that constitute the starch of the laundry. The investigations of these philosophers seem to have established the following facts as stated by Raspail:—

"1st. That the globules containing flour, meal, or starch, whether contained in grain or roots, are incapable of affording any nourishment as animal food, till they are broken.

"2d. That no mechanical method of breaking or grinding is more than partially efficient.

"3d. That the most efficient modes of breaking the globules, are by heat, by fermentation, or by the chemical agency of acids or alkalies.

"4th. That the *dextrine* [the nutritient part] which is the kernel as it were of each globule, is alone soluble, and therefore alone nutritive.

"5th. That the envelope or shells of the globules when reduced to fragments by mechanicism or heat, are insoluble, and therefore not nutritive.

"6th. That though the fragments of these shells are not nutritive, they are indispensable to digestion, either from their distending the stomach and bowels or from some other causes not understood, it having been proved by experiment that concentrated nourishment, such as cane sugar, essence of beef, or osmazome, cannot long sustain life without some mixture of coarser and less nutritive food.

"7th. That the economical preparation of all food containing globules of fecula, consists in perfectly breaking the shells, and rendering the kernel or *dextrine* contained in them soluble, and digestible, while the fragments of the shells are at the same time rendered more bulky, so as the more readily to fill the stomach."—*Yankee Farmer.*

COAL ASHES AS A MANURE.—From the favorable result of an experiment made in Ohio, of employing coal ashes for manuring corn, noticed in another column of this day's Cultivator, we have been induced to inquire to what extent and with what effect, this material has been elsewhere applied, and we now communicate to the reader the result of our inquiries. There are two kinds of fossil coal—bituminous and anthracite.—Whether the ashes of the two kinds differ in their fertilizing properties or not, we are unable to say. But the facts we are about to state refer to ashes of the bituminous coal, which is the kind principally used in Great Britian, as well as in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi.

Davy says, that coal, on distillation, gives carbonate and acetate of ammonia, which are said to be very good manure; and that soot, derived from the burning of coal, and known to impart fertility to a soil, owes a part of its efficacy to the ammonial salts which it contains.—p. 35.

"The ashes of coals and cinders," we are advised in British Husbandry, "have the very perceptible effect of loosening, as well as stimulating those soils, [clays and heavy tenacious loams,] and when they can be procured in sufficiently large quantities, in the neighborhood of great towns and manufactories, they are ploughed in with great advantage, to the extent of fifty or sixty bushels, or even more, to the acre. The ashes of coal, wood and turf, when used for domestic purposes, are, in almost all country places, mixed up by the consumers with the dunghill, and unless they form an unusual proportion of the heap, occasion but little sensible difference in the properties of the manure; but when applied alone, as top dressings upon grass, they both strengthen the herbage, improve its quality, and encourage the growth of white clover; they are also used for many other crops, both of corn and artificial grasses."—p. 332.

"Coal ashes," says the Complete Grazier, p. 565, "when properly preserved, supply an excellent top dressing for clover, on dry, chalky soils, in the quantity of fifty or sixty bushels the acre, scattered in March and April; and are equally beneficial on grass lands, on which they are spread either during the winter, or in the course of the following spring. The quality of coal ashes may be much improved, by covering up, in every cart load of ashes, one bushel of lime, in its hottest state, for about ten or twelve hours, when the lime will be entirely fallen. The whole is now to be well mixed together, and turned over two or three times, when the cinders, or half burnt pieces of coal, which would otherwise be of no use, will be reduced to as fine a powder as the lime itself. It should, however, be remarked, that in order to obtain this benefit from coal ashes, they should be kept perfectly dry; and when thus prepared, they are stated to improve swampy, moorish soils very materially, and in a very short time."—*Cultivator.*

HINTS TO MECHANICS AND WORKMEN.—If you would avoid the diseases which your particular trades and work are liable to produce, attend to the following hints.

Keep, if possible, regular hours. Never suppose that you have done extra work, when you sit up till midnight, and do not rise till eight or nine in the morning.

Abstain from ardent spirits, cordials and malt liquors. Let your drink be, like that of Franklin, when he was a printer—pure water.

Never use tobacco in any form. By chewing, smoking, or snuffing, you spend money which would help to clothe you, or would enable you, if single, to make a useful present to an aged mother or dependent sister; or if married, to buy your wife a frock, or get books, for your children. You also, by any of these filthy practices, injure your health, bringing on head-ache, gnawing at the stomach, low spirits, trembling of the limbs, and at times sleeplessness.

Be particular in preserving your skin clean, by regularly washing of your hands and face and mouth, before each meal, and your whole body at least once a week; and by combing and brushing the hair daily.

Always have fresh air in the room in which you work, but so that you shall not be in a draft.

Take a short time in the morning, if possible, and always in the evening or towards sundown, for placing your body in a natural posture, by standing erect, and exercising your chest and limbs by a walk where the air is the purest.

If confined in doors, let your food consist, in large proportion, of milk and bread, and well boiled vegetables. Meat and fish ought to be used sparingly, and only at dinner. You are better without coffee, tea, or chocolate. If you use any of them, it ought not to be more than once in the day.

WOOD-SAWYERS LOOK OUT!—We heard a terrible buzzing in our streets one day last week, and on going to learn the cause, found it to proceed from a kind of portable or travelling sawmill, propelled by two horses, and which was engaged in cutting up a neighbor's wood pile at a rate that was a "caution" to all wood-sawyers. The principal part of the concern was a thrashing machine, but it being out of work in that line just at present, the owner, real yankee like, had determined to make it earn its living in another sphere, and had, therefore, in a small bench or platform, rigged a buzz saw, which being attached to the machine by a strap was propelled with astonishing velocity. We are not apprised of what it is capable of effecting in the wood-sawing line, but we perceived that it took two men to hand wood to the one that applied it to the saw; and ten cords per hour is but an ordinary task for it. For our own part we could not help thinking that when we turned wood-sawyer it would be just the thing we should want.—*Fredonia Censor.*

E. P. Roberts.—Respected Friend:—Apprehending than any experiments or information relative to raising the Morus Multicaulis, or new Chinese Mulberry tree, would be acceptable at this time of general inquiry about it, and raising of silk, having found by six years experience, that the above mulberry does not stand our winters well, if raised on rich land, especially in low frosty situations; in such places, their growth is apt to be young and tender, and consequently, easily affected by frost, when left exposed to it—I therefore, in the spring of 1836, planted some of said trees in a high, gravelly, clay soil, of poor quality. On this, during that season, the trees grew slowly, but even the latter growth was ripe and fine.—I left them out last winter for trial, and had the satisfaction to find the last spring, that those had passed the winter without any injury by frost, even to the ends of the twigs, and are now growing finely.

By the success of this experiment, I was encouraged to plant, the last spring, one and a half acres, and am preparing ground for planting two acres more next spring, with the said mulberry, as a permanent mulberry orchard, for feeding the silk worms.

I have also, about 20,000 mulberry trees now growing, and from present appearances, I think they will have fine roots by autumn, and be from 3 to 6 feet high. With these, I propose filling the orders of my customers, with care, and at moderate prices.

Respectfully,
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Clairmont Nursery, near Baltimore.
—*Farmer & Gardener.*

(From the Vermont Chronicle.)

THE WHEAT WORM.

Messrs Richards & Tracy: As I live in a part of Vermont that is not good for raising corn, I have turned my attention to wheat. For a number of years I have raised from 100 to 150 bushels a year; but for two years past it has been considerably injured by the grain fly.

I have perused the two late articles respecting this insect with interest. I presume that few of our farmers know what this fly is. Although I have tried repeatedly to ascertain what fly it was, (some say one kind and some say another,) I have not been able to ascertain till within a week.

I always supposed the egg or worm (I do not believe it undergoes any change from the time it is laid till it leaves the kernel, only it increases in size.) was laid in the kernel, and could not be discovered till some time after the blossoming of the wheat—but having examined my wheat carefully in the bloom, and before the heads fairly get out of the sheath, I can find worms in the heads plentifully wherever they work, whether in the bloom or just at the time the head makes its appearance. I find by examination, that the maggot first makes its appearance between the buds [i. e. the green husk that contains the embryo kernel] and stalk. Take hold of the buds and the stalk, and gently open them so that the eye may have a fair view of that part of the stock which was mostly covered by the buds, and you will discover the maggot, and sometimes a great number together, hardly discernable to the naked eye, and some of them in the act of making their way through the husk into the kernel. This led me to conclude that the fly must be very small to lay the egg in so small a place as between the stalk and kernel.—Having examined a number of times in the day, I happened to be in the field just about sunset, to my astonishment I found a host of small flies, about the color of the maggot, (perhaps between a red and yellow,) busily engaged, going from one part of the head to another. Being so small, and their abdomen so slim, they would hang by their feet, and work themselves into the place described, to lay their nits. No one that has witnessed the operations of this fly, can have any doubt respecting it. I have showed them to my neighbors, and they were equally surprised with myself, but were fully convinced that this is the fly. It is not much larger than the maggot, when it leaves the grain,—I should not think much more than half as large as the common musquito.

I have examined a number of times in the day since, but can find the flies at work on the grain only at sunset. I think they can only be found on the grain about that time. I presume they would never be noticed at any other hour, but go into your grain carefully, and if you can find any weeds or grass, shake them slightly with the hand, and the flies will start from their hiding places. But at sunset you can find them plenty on the wheat heads.

I have but two small pieces of wheat that I can find very many in, and those lie near a piece of stubble ground, where I had wheat last year that was badly injured. This stubble ground was put down to grass. It has invariably happened, that every year when I have had wheat near a piece that was stocked, and on which I raised wheat the year before, the worms have been five times as numerous. I have had large pieces of wheat adjoining ground where I had wheat the year before, but the stubble being ploughed in, they have troubled me in such cases but little.

From these facts, it appears to me that if farmers would raise wheat on no ground but such as they would plough after the crop, so as to cover the stubble, (or if the ground could be thoroughly burnt over,) soon we should cease to be troubled with the worm.

I have but very little doubt that the maggot leaves the kernel, and lies on or very near the surface of the ground, till the time arrives next season for it to appear; so that when the ground is ploughed, it buries them so deep that few ever find their way out.

As to lime and ashes, I am making the trial.—I hope that it may be useful. What effect it will have I cannot tell. Any effort that promises the least success, should be made.

A Yankee Farmer.

August 7, 1837.

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We are greatly obliged to the author of the above. If he is correct, as we presume he is, in regard to the fly, the lime may probably be applied best a little earlier than has been recommended. The winter location of the insect is an important point, which we hope our correspondent will investigate. If he is right in this particular, the preventive measure that he suggests, is of immense importance.—Eds. Chronicle.

Good way of raising Radishes.—We have received of Samuel Chadwick, Esq., a present of radishes as handsome as any we ever saw, and as good as we ever tasted. A description of his method of raising them, will be useful to those whose gardens have been long cultivated and filled with insects that destroy radishes. He took white moist sea sand and raked a little into the soil, then covered it about four inches deep, and sowed the seed in the sand, covering it about an inch and a half deep.

In a little more than three weeks from the time the seed was sown, some of the radishes were large enough to use, while others were just coming up, which affords them some time in succession. The seed coming at different times, may be owing to their being planted at different depths; or some of the seed may not vegetate so readily as in pure sand. Those who cannot conveniently obtain such sand for this purpose, can use any other sand, or pure earth taken some distance from the surface; and it may be well to apply salt water to the sand. Salt is a good manure for radishes, and destructive to insects.—*Yankee Farmer.*

Tomatoes.—Mrs Child gives the following directions for cooking this valuable vegetable:

"Tomatoes should be skinned by pouring boiling water over them. After they are skinned, they should be stewed half an hour, in tin, with a little salt, a small bit of butter, and a spoonful of water." This method is for sauce to eat with roast meat for dinner. When plucked green, tomatoes make an excellent pickle. An excellent catsup may be made of them, when ripe, in the following manner:—"The vegetable should be squeezed up in the hand, salt put to them, and set by for twenty four hours, and after being passed through a seive, allspice, pepper, mace, garlic and whole mustard seed should be added. It should be boiled down one third, and bottled after it is cool. No liquid is necessary, as the tomatoes are very juicy. A good deal of salt and spice is necessary to keep the catsup well." It is delicious with roast meat; and a cupful adds much to the richness of soup and chowder. The garlic should be taken out before the catsup is bottled.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Burying Potatoes.—It is well known when planted, that the deeper potatoes are buried, the longer they are in vegetating. An experiment was once tried in France, by burying potatoes three and a half feet deep, where they were preserved two years, and came out sound and good. They were probably not buried, as is common in this country—by pouring a large lot into a hole, and then covering—but mingled with the earth, and pressed down, as in planting. Three feet and a half would not be deep enough to preserve them effectually, from the frost in this country, if they were to remain during the winter.

But might they not be buried in this way in the spring, and dug out occasionally for use during the summer? It would cost but little to try it.—*Ib.*

Insect Propagation.—A fly lays four times during the summer, each time eighty eggs, which makes 320; and it is computed that the produce of a single fly, in the course of the summer, amounts to 3,080,320.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1837.

FARMER'S WORK FOR AUGUST.

SECURE THE PRODUCTS OF HARVEST.—The Baltimore Farmer advises as follows: "After your harvesting shall have been completed, then turn your attention to getting out your grain for market. The sooner that is done the less you will lose by vermin, and in nine times out of ten, you will find that your grain will command as good a price at this season of the year, as any other.—Besides, the sooner the better this necessary work is off your hand, as being relieved of it, you will be able to avail yourself of circumstances as they occur, and thus turn every thing to the best advantage.

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DRAIN SWAMPS, &c.—Large tracts of land in New England, which are now of little or no value, may be converted into the best and most productive farmer's fields, by draining. Drains, for agricultural purposes, are of two kinds, open and covered. Open drains sometimes answer, not only for conveying off superfluous water, but for inclosing fields. But they make a hazardous and inconvenient fence, without the addition of a bank, hedge or railing. The Farmer's Assistant observes that "when a ditch is made for a fence, it ought to be four feet wide at the top, one or less at the bottom, and about two and a half deep; with the earth all thrown out on one side, and banked up as high as possible." Sir John Sinclair states that "it is a general rule regarding open drains, with a view to giving slope and stability to their sides, that the width at the top should be *three* times as much as that which is necessary at the bottom, and in the case of peat mosses, or soft soils, it should be such as to allow the water to run off without stagnation, but not with so rapid a motion as to injure the bottom."

But before you attempt to drain a piece of land, it will be expedient not only to calculate the cost, but also to ascertain the nature of the soil, which it is proposed to render fit for cultivation. If the subsoil or under layer be clay, the swamp may be worth draining, though there should be no more than six inches of black soil or mud over it, for the clay and the mud intermixed, will make a fertile soil. But if the subsoil or under stratum be gravel or white sand, it will not, in common cases, be best to undertake draining, unless the depth of black mud be as much as from fifteen to eighteen inches deep; for the soil will settle after draining, and be less deep than it was before. But the situation of the land to be drained, may authorize some deviation from the general rule.

The mud and other materials which are dug out of a ditch or drain, should not be suffered to lie in heaps or banks by the side of the ditch, but should be spread as equally as possible over the surface of the drained land. In this way the matter taken from the ditches will tend to level the surface of the swamp, will, perhaps, serve, in some measure for manure; and, in some cases it may be good husbandry to transport the earth taken from the drains to the farm-yard or hog-pen, to form parts of those layers, which good farmers spread over those places in the latter part of summer, or in autumn, to imbibe liquid manure, or to make into compost with dung. In many cases, it has been told us that the earth, thus dug out of ditches or drains, has been thought to be of sufficient value to pay for the expenses in digging such ditches.

The American Editor of Sir John Sinclair's *Code of Agriculture*, has the following, among other judicious remarks on this important subject: "The most expeditious, effectual and economical mode of making a drain would undoubtedly be to use oxen and a scraper, or ox shovel, as it is sometimes called; an instrument well known in this country in the making of roads. In some cases, this mode might not answer, as in very miry grounds, and in lands just cleared of timber. But where lands are very miry, if the process is begun at the outlet of the water, and there indeed, it ought always to be begun, the next adjoining portion will generally be made so dry as to allow being trodden upon in a peculiar season; and in this way a drain may by degrees be carried on towards the centre. In nineteen cases out of twenty, drains may probably be effected in this mode. Where the ground will admit of it, two men and a boy, and two yoke of oxen, will accomplish more business of this sort in a day, than half a dozen men in the same time, with only spades and shovels. Wherever the labor of cattle can be substituted for human labor, policy requires it to be done. The surface of wet and miry land is usually full of inequalities. If a scraper is employed in draining them, the earth taken from the drain is easily landed in any hollow spot, which needs to be filled; and if there are no such hollows, or they have already been filled, the earth may be spread over the surface in such a manner as to do the most good. If the earth is not wanted for other purposes, it is recommended to drop and spread it, if practicable, in such a manner as to leave the general surface of the land sloping towards the drain, that the water may the more readily incline towards it, and pass off. At some distance below the surface in peat grounds, there is usually found a hard stratum of earth, called, in the common language of our farmers, *hard pan*. The hard pan, if ploughed into, scraped out, and spread on the surface, would greatly improve the texture of such soils. This furnishes another argument for using a scraper in draining, for in no other way can the upper earth, taken out of the drains, be so cheaply removed, and put on the adjoining; nor in any other way can the hard pan be so easily broken up, and carried off; nor in any other way, oftentimes, can suitable earth be so well obtained for the purpose of spreading it over the surface, with a view to improving the texture of the soil. If the object be to pile the earth from the drains, with a view to composts, this purpose is completely effected by the means of the scraper."

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Aug. 19, 1837.

Pears.—By Mr Downer,—English red cheek, fine gold of summer, and Jargonelle. By Mr Walker,—Green Chissel. By Mr Clapp, South Reading,—an early Pear without name. By Mr Manning,—Bellissune D'Ete, or Beauty of Summer, a small scarlet fruit of ordinary flavor, and remarkable only for its beauty. Parfum D'Aout, or Perfume of August—sometimes called Juneating.

Apples.—By Mr Downer,—Williams' Favorite, very fine and beautiful. River apple. By Mr Clapp, of S. Reading,—Early Harvest.

Plums.—By Mr Downer,—Early Apricot Plum, very sweet and fine. Italian Damask, fine and very beautiful. From the Hon. J. Kendall of Worcester,—some very fine fruit was received. Very beautiful specimens of Plums, apparently the Italian Damask, were, as we believe, also received from this same source.

Nectarines.—Col. Wilder presented superb specimens of Nectarines, received by him from S. G. Perkins, Esq.

Strawberries.—By Mr J. L. L. F. Warren, of Brighton,—Monthly Strawberries.

For the Committee.
WM. KENRICK, Chairman.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

By Thomas Lee, Esq. of Brookline,—A variety of cut flowers, some of them very fine.

Dahlias from the garden of M. P Wilder,—by John Donald.—Rainbow, Lady of the Lake, Juliet, (extra fine,) Rosea Superba, (splendid,) Rival Yellow, Jones' Sulp. Elegans, Fisherton Rival, Hermione, (superb,) Queen Elizabeth, Sulphurea Perfecta, Westland's Marquis, Countess Liverpool, Napoleon, Paragon, Glory, Apollo, (fine,) Criterion, Sir Henry Fletcher, Dennisii, Royal Adelaide, Jones' Lady Jane Gray, New China Astor Flower, Lord Liverpool, Jupiter.

By Mr Johnson of Charlestown,—Dahlias: var., Lady Fordwich, Elphenstone's Polyphemus, Belladona, Douglas's Criterion, Widnall's Rival, Inwood's Lady Ripon, Crosses' Yellow.

By the Messrs Winship, Brighton,—Clematis flamula, sweet scented virgins bower; a very pretty plant.

Dahlias, from Hovey & Co.—Beauty of Dulwich, Widnall's King of Dahlias, (fine) do. Juliet, (extra fine) do. Venus, (fine) do. Queen of Dahlias, Queen Elizabeth, Apollo, (superb) Rainbow, Gem, or Royal Adelaide, Cedo nulli, Westland's Marquis, Albion, Lilac Perfection, Angelina, Wheeler's Marchioness.

By Mr William E. Carter, from the Botanic Garden, Cambridge,—Hedychium Gardnerianum, and Dahlias: var., Agrippina, Hermione, Queen of Dahlias, Belladona, Mrs Wilkinson, Granta, Lady Milton, Widnall's Enchanter, Countess of Liverpool, Globe, &c.

By Mr S. Sweetser,—Dahlias: var., Golden Sovereign, Widnall's Apollo, (fine) do. Paris, do. Granta; Smith's Napoleon, Harris's Fair Rosamond, and a fine bouquet.

By Mr T. Mason,—Dahlias: var. Granta (fine) Dennisii, Globe, Queen of Yellows, and a bouquet of fine flowers.

By Mr J. Breck of Boston,—Dahlias, and a collection of seedling Viola's, some of the latter very fine.

By Samuel Walker of Roxbury,—Dahlias, Bouquets, and Viola's.

For the Committee.
S. WALKER, Chairman.

☞ The Members of the COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS are requested to meet at the Rooms of the Horticultural Society, on Saturday morning, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock. Per order.
S. WALKER, Chairman.

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET.—*Wednesday, August* 16, 1837.—Peas and String Beans 20 cts. a peck; Shell beans 10 cents a quart; Broad Windsor Beans 20 cents do; Cucumbers 6 1-4 cts. a dozen; Squashes 12½ cents a dozen; Green Corn 12½ cts. a dozen; Tomatoes 25 do.; Cabbages 37 1-2 to 50 cents do.; Beets, Carrots, &c., 6 cents a bunch; Cauliflowers 12 1-2 to 25 cts. a head; Celery 6 cts. a root; Potatoes 50 cents a bushel.

FRUIT.—Apples and Pears 50 cents a peck; Peaches $2 to $6 a dozen; Apricots 50 cents a dozen; Berries of various sorts from 8 to 12 1-2 cents a quart; Melons 12 1-2 to 25 cents each; Grapes 75 cts. to $1,00 per lb. Plums 37 1-2 cents a box.

Remember that Honesty and Industry, are the two great pillars of the farmer's prosperity.

A CARD.

J. R. NEWELL would inform his patrons and the public, that he has disposed of all his interest in the Agricultural Warehouse, to Joseph Breck & Co. In taking leave of a business he has so long conducted, he desires to express his gratitude to his customers and friends, for their liberal patronage. As he retires from an employment, which has been so connected with Agriculture, he hopes that, by the improvement and inventions of many valuable implements he has contributed, in no small degree, to the advancement and prosperity of the agricultural interests of our country.

Boston, August 15, 1837.

A CARD.

The Subscribers hereby give notice that they have purchased of J. R. Newell, Esq., his extensive stock of Agricultural Implements and Tools, which, with the additions about to be made, will make the assortment the most complete in the country. The Establishments heretofore known as the Agricultural Warehouse and New England Seed Store, are now united; and we trust will continue to form one of the most interesting places of resort to all who are directly or indirectly, interested in agriculture. Strangers are invited to call and examine the establishment. We shall be happy to receive for deposit and examination, or for sale, any new and valuable invention of implements or tools of any description.

Catalogues of the above Implements and Seeds are delivered gratis at the establishment

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, August 16, 1837.

GARDENER WANTED.

A gentleman in Columbus, Ohio, wishes to engage a practical Gardener, who understands his business, and who practises sobriety and industry, to manage a Nursery and Green House. To a person of this description, a permanent situation will be given. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 52 North Market st. Boston.

GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION.

A young man with a small family, who can procure good recommendations from his employers, would like a situation as a gardener. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 52 North Market st. Boston.

BOYS AS FARMERS OR MECHANICS.

The Government of the Boy's Asylum and Farm School, at Thompson's Island, have several good boys, at from 10 to 14 years old, for whom situations are wanted in the country, with farmers or mechanics, to be indented till they are twenty one years of age.

A certificate from the Selectmen and Clergyman of the town, recommending the applicant in the most satisfactory manner will be required. Application in person or by mail, to either of the subscribers, will receive early notice.

Moses Grant, No. 9, Union Street.
Edward S. Rand, No. 16, Court St.
Henry B. Rogers, 25, Joy Place.

☞By the Act of Incorporation, Boys cannot be indented out of Massachusetts.

Boston, May 10, 1837. 44

MOUBRAY ON POULTRY, &c.

Moubray on Breeding, Rearing and Fattening all kinds of Poultry, Cows, Swine, and other Domestic Animals. Second American from the sixth London Edition. Adapted to the Soil, Climate and Culture of the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the N. E. Farmer, New American Gardener, Complete Farmer, &c.

This book, published by Joseph Breck Co Boston, and G. C. Thorburn, New York, is for sale at the respective establishments of those Gentlemen. The first edition of this useful book had a rapid sale, and met with a favorable reception. It has been carefully revised, and new and original information relative to its topics have been diligently sought and inserted in various parts of the Treatise.

March 15, 1837.

LINSEED OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

This article has met with a ready sale the past winter, and received a decided preference with many practical Farmers in this vicinity.

For the ensuing season the price will be reduced to Twentyfive dollars per ton, at the mill, or Twentyseven dollars per ton in Boston.

Apply at No. 40 Commercial Wharf, Boston, or in Mepford, at the mill. GEO. L. STEARNS & CO.

Medford, April 26, 1837.

PUMPS. PUMPS.

A splendid article just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. This PUMP is on the rotary principal and answers the purpose as a suction and force pump, water may be forced to almost any distance and in case of fire can be used as an engine, the most perfect article of the kind ever invented.

Aug. 16, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending August 19.

AUGUST, 1837.		7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind
Sunday,	13	54	76	70	E.
Monday,	14	68	76	68	E.
Tuesday,	15	60	78	72	E.
Wednesday,	16	60	76	68	E.
Thursday,	17	60	76	72	N. E.
Friday,	18	68	68	66	N. E.
Saturday,	19	62	78	68	N. E.

INOCULATING ORANGE TREES, LAYING OUT GARDENS, &c.

EDWARD SAYERS, Gardener, begs leave to inform the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, that he intends to remain for a short time in Boston, and would devote his time to the above business, to those who may be inclined to employ him.

☞All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 52 North Market Street, will be punctually attended to. July 26.

LOUDON'S ENCYCLOPEDIAS.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Loudon's Gardening, 1,270 pages, with over a thousand neatly executed engravings, new edition.

Loudon's Agriculture, containing 1,378 pages, with numerous engravings, neatly done on wood,—new edition. Also, a second hand copy of Loudon's Gardening, old edition, which will be sold cheap. July 12.

$4000 WANTED.

Wanted to borrow for the term of 2 or 3 years or more, as may best suit the convenience of the lender, the sum of $3000, for which interest will be paid semi-annually, and for which ample security is offered on Real Estate, consisting of House and Lands in the highest state of cultivation, delightfully situated within six miles of the city, and worth ten times the amount which is now wanted. ☞Inquire of Messrs Jos. Breck & Co. No. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston.

June 20. tf

Patent Lamp Apparatus for Heating Water, Cooking, &c.

This apparatus has been found very useful in small families, and for such persons as may wish to prepare tea or coffee-drink, cook oysters, &c., in their own apartments without the trouble of a wood or coal fire. It is very convenient in public houses, coffee-houses, and other places where it is wished to keep any hot liquid constantly on hand. Besides answering all the purposes of what is called the nurse lamp it may be made to boil from one pint to a gallon of water, by a method, which in many cases will be found the most economical and expeditious, which can be devised.

This apparatus has been much used and highly recommended in writing by all, or nearly all the druggists in Boston, whose certificates of approbation may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer No. 52 North Market Street, where the apparatus is for sale. It may also be bought of William Spade, No. 26 Union Street. Handbills or pamphlets will always be delivered with the apparatus, when sold, containing an explanation of its principles and particular directions for its use, &c.

June 14.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No 51 and 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

Aug. 16, 1837.

HOP BAGS.

Second hand GUNNY BAGS, suitable for Hop Bags, for sale by GEO. L. STEARNS & Co.

No. 10, Commercial Wharf.

June 27. epistf

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS,

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT, July 5. No. 7, Commercial Whf.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr Caustic. 4th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store.

April 19.

BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

Just published and for sale, the 7th edition of this valuable and popular work. price $1 For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 North Market Street, up stairs. April 26.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
APPLES,		barrel		
BEANS, white,		bushel	1 37	1 75
BEEF, mess,		barrel	15 0	
No. 1,		"	12 50	13 00
prime,		"	8 50	9 00
BEESWAX, (American)		pound	26	29
CHEESE, new milk,		"	9	13
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"	54	60
southern, geese,		"	40	50
FLAX, American,		"		9 12
FISH, Cod,		quintal	2 37	3 10
FLOUR, Genesee, cash		barrel	9 00	9 25
Baltimore, Howard street,		"		
Baltimore, wharf,		"		
Alexandria,		"		
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow		bushel		
southern flat yellow		"	1 05	1 07
white,		"	1 00	1 01
Rye, northern,		"	1 05	
Barley,		"	1 00	1 10
Oats, northern, (prime)		"		
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs			18 00	
hard pressed,		"	19 00	20 00
HONEY,		gallon		
HOPS, 1st quality		pound	6	7
2d quality		"	4	5
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		"	9	10
southern, 1st sort,		"	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	29	30
do country do		"	25	26
Baltimore city do.		"	26	28
do. dry hide		"		
New York red, light,		"	21	22
Boston do. slaughter,		"	21	22
do. light,		"	19	21
LIME, best sort,		cask	85	90
MACKEREL, No 1, new,		barrel	9 50	10 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		cask	2 00	2 25
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,		barrel	25 50	26 50
clear from other States		"	24 50	25 50
Mess,		"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,		"	75	1 00
Hemp,		"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern,		pound	14	15
Southern Clover,		"	13	14
SILK COCOONS, (American)		bushel	2 75	4 00
TALLOW, tried,		lb.	10	10
TEAZLES, 1st sort,		pr. M.		
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound		
American, full blood, washed,		"		
do. 3-4ths do.		"		
do. 1-2 do.		"		
do. 1-4 and common		"		
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"		
1st Lambs,		"		
2d do.		"		
3d do,		"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,		pound	12	12
southern, and western,		"	10	12
PORK, whole hogs,		"		
POULTRY,		"	50	1 25
BUTTER, (tub)		"	17	22
lump		"	24	27
EGGS,		dozen	22	26
POTATOES, new		bushel	37	50
CIDER,		barrel		

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Aug. 21, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 410 Beef Cattle, 30 Stores, 15 Cows and Calves, 2700 Sheep, and 130 Swine.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices were fully supported, we quote the same, viz: First quality $6 75, a $7 50. Second quality $6 25, a $6 75. Third quality $5 00, a $6 00.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at $25, $28, $31, $38, $43, and $45.

Sheep.—Sales quick at a small advance, — lots were taken at $1 25, $1 62, $1 75, $1 84, $2 00, $2 33, $2 50, $2 75, and $3 00: a few cosset weathers at $6 00 each.

Swine.—"Dull." No lots to peddle sold, and no purchasers, a very few only were peddled at reduced prices a lot of about 50 old hogs were sold at 7 cts. most of which were barrows.

MISCELLANY.

DR. FRANKLIN'S

Opinion of the ability of Government to regulate currency, and give stability to trade, published in 1774.

"It is impossible for Government to circumscribe or fix the extent of paper credit, which must of course fluctuate. Government may as well pretend to lay down rules for the operations or the confidence of every individual, in the course of his trade. Any seeming temporary evil arising, must naturally work its own cure.

"*Exchange* by bills between one country or city and another, we conceive to be this: One person wants to get a sum from any country or city, consequently has his bill to sell: another wants to send a sum thither, and therefore agrees to buy such bill or draft. He has it at an agreed price, which is the course of the exchange. It is with this price for bills as with merchandize—when there is a scarcity of bills in the market, they are dear, when plenty, they are cheap. We think it necessary to offer a few words, to destroy an erroneous principle that has misled some, and confused others; which is, that by authority, a certain *par*, or fixed price of exchange, should be settled between each respective country, thereby rendering the currency of exchange as fixed as the standard of coin. We have before hinted, that plenty and scarcity must govern the course of exchange; which principle, duly considered, would suffice on the subject; but we will add that no human foresight can absolutely judge of the almost numberless fluctuations of trade, which vary, sometimes directly, sometimes indirectly, between countries; consequently, no State or potentate can by authority, any more pretend to settle the currency of the several sorts of merchandize, sent to and from their respective dominions, than they can a par of exchange. That the wisdom of Government should weigh and nicely consider any proposed regulation on these principles, we humbly judge to be self-evident, whereby may be seen that it coincides with the general good.—Solomon adviseth not to counsel with a merchant for gain. This, we presume, relates to the merchant's own particular profit, which, we repeat, must ever be the spring of his actions.

"Perhaps, in general, it would be better if Government meddled no farther with trade than to protect it, and let it take its own course. Most of the statutes, or acts, edicts, arrests, and placards of Parliaments, Princes and States, for regulating, directing or restraining of traders, have, we think, been either political blunders, or jobs obtained by artful men for private advantage, under pretence of public good."

APPROPRIATE SPHERE OF WOMAN.

BY REV. H. WINSLOW.

The appropriate sphere and distinguishing duties of woman are then as follows. Having given herself up to God, her first duty is to take care of her own house. Having severely rebuked the conduct of those who, leaving the domestic duties, wander about from house to house, idle, tattlers, busy bodies, speaking things which they ought not, the apostle adds, 'I will therefore, that the younger women marry, bear children, guide the house; give no occasion to the adversary to speak reproachfully.'—1 Tim. v. 14. Nor let any woman pronounce this an invidious and menial sphere of duty. Let her but consider how much the happiness of society, and the progress of the world in all that is good, depend upon domestic causes; let her also know in what admiration she is held by those whose respect is most to be valued, who, on entering her house, behold an abode of neatness, order, cheerfulness and hospitality; her children well clad and smiling, her table neatly spread with wholesome provisions, and every thing about her seeming to say, 'Here is my happiness; my husband is my best companion, my children are my jewels; my house is my home, and no earthly pleasure excels that of rendering it a domestic paradise—a centre of attraction to my family, so that they are no where else so happy; a place too, of welcome and grateful reception to the stranger,'—and she will see that this is second to no other secular sphere for honor or for importance; that she has no occasion to covet the chairs of state, or the noisy scenes of public action. She will be satisfied with the inspired description of woman in her true glory—although the progress of art has somewhat changed her occupation, yet the general duty is still essentially the same—'She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. She stretcheth out her hand to the poor, yea, she reacheth forth her hands the needy—she is not afraid of the snow for her household; for all her household are covered with scarlet. She maketh herself coverings of tapestry; her clothing is silk and purple. Her husband is known in the gates, when he sitteth among the elders of the land.'—Observe the husband, not the wife, is seen in the gates, the places of concourse, and is known by his respectable appearance imparted by the domestic virtues of his wife; so that all who see him say, 'There is the man who has a good wife to take care of him.' 'She maketh fine linen, and selleth it; and delivereth girdles unto the merchant. Strength and honor are her clothing; and she shall rejoice in time to come. She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children arise up, and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her. Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.'—Prov. xxxi.

While thus administering neatness, order, comfort and happiness to her household, her hands may also go forth to embrace the poor and the afflicted; she may, as did the holy women who attended on the ministry of Christ and his apostles, make coats and garments for the destitute, and visit the houses of sorrow and want, with her tender sympathies and benevolent aid. Thus the same passage of scripture which describes the domestic virtues, says also, as we have seen,—'She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yea, she stretcheth forth her hands to the needy.'

ELECTRO-MAGNET MACHINE.—The New York Weekly Courier of the 5th inst., contains an able dissertation on this wonderful power, from which we extract the following:

"Even, as we before observed, if no greater power were attainable than what they are now daily exhibiting; what we had ourselves the other day the pleasure of seeing in full and triumphant operation—they have invented a machine, which is capable of being applied more economically to a vast variety of manufacturing purposes than any other known power. For goldsmiths' and silversmiths' lathes—silk and other reels—for cotton spindles—for an infinite variety of polishing purposes—for glass cutters—for ivory turners, &c. &c., it is an invaluable power. In illustration of this, we may mention the fact that a goldsmith of this city, who witnessed the operation of the smaller machine, offered the proprietors $25 for it, for his own manufacturing purposes. Such machines, it is supposed, might be constructed for five or six dollars. The larger machine makes from 1600 to 1200 revolutions per minute.

THE GREAT AMERICAN LAKES.—*Relative Extent, Elevation, &c.*—The Ontario is 180 miles long, 40 miles wide, 500 feet deep, and its surface is computed at 231 feet elevation above the tide waters at Three Rivers, 270 miles below Cape St. Vincent.

The Erie is 270 miles long, 60 miles wide, 130 feet deep, and its surface is ascertained to be near 565 feet above the tide water at Albany.

The Huron is 250 miles long, 100 miles average breadth, 900 feet deep, and its surface is near 595 feet above tide water.

The Michigan is 400 miles long, 50 miles wide, depth and elevation same as the Huron.

Green Bay is about 100 miles long, 20 miles wide, depth unknown, elevation the same as Huron.

Lake Superior is 480 miles long, 100 miles average width, 900 feet deep, and its surface is 648 feet above tide water.

Bottom of Lake Ontario, 269 feet below the surface of tide water.

Huron, 365 do.

Michigan, 305 feet do.

Superior, 305 feet do.

Erie is 455 feet above the surface of tide water.—*Norwich Adv.*

Parch half a pint of rice until it is brown,—then boil it as rice is usually done. Eat slowly, and it will stop the most alarming diarrhæa.

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